

Monday, February 20, 2012

[REDACTED]

RE: FIRST AMENDED EXPERT WITNESS OPINION [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

You have asked me to be an expert witness and provide my opinion on the May 17, 2009 and July 27, 2009 incidents related to the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Officer Sean Mathew Kiley, Lucille Kiley, Captain Gay Dickerson, City of Katy Police Department – Chief William M. Hastings and City of Katy – Mayor Donald Elder, Jr.

This first amended report includes the evidence provided by opposing counsel at a later date in the form of attachments of Capt. Dickerson reports. During [REDACTED] [REDACTED] deposition of June 28, 2011 opposing counsel stated that Capt. Dickerson reports contained “attachments.” Although this information was requested by [REDACTED] in the form of Open Records Request as per the Freedom of Information Act Government Code 552 and as part of Attorney [REDACTED] discovery requests the “attachments” were not released and their existence was unknown to Plaintiffs in this case until opposing counsel mentioned during [REDACTED] [REDACTED] deposition that “attachments” existed. Afterwards Attorney [REDACTED] demanded the release of this information and opposing counsel released it after [REDACTED] deposition.

Although this amended report includes the review and conclusions based on the attachments released by opposing counsel, the conclusions of this amended report are basically the same as in the original report since the new information only confirms my initial findings.

The affidavits that Capt. Dickerson wrote and notarized were signed by the “witnesses” of the Katy Mills Mall Incident of May 17, 2009 until July, 2009. These witnesses’ affidavits contain numerous (in the order of hundreds) of inconsistencies and contradictions between themselves and with each other, and between the stories related by Officer Kiley and the other officers at the place of the incident.

These numerous inconsistencies and contradictions only confirm and consolidate the [REDACTED] description of the events as will be shown below. A list of some these numerous inconsistencies and contradictions is

attached in this document shown as Exhibit A. I noted that the incident was on May 17, 2009 and Capt. Dickerson notarized the “witnesses” statements until July, 2009. It seems to me that the investigation was not done with the intention to clarify what really happened on May 17, 2009, but in an effort to somehow justify Katy PD’s actions. Nevertheless, the “witness statements” corroborate the [REDACTED] story that Solana-Carter jumped the line at the AMC Theater soda fountain concession stand and initiated this unfortunate sequence of events.

I believe that the opposing counsel is trying to bring many issues in an effort to confuse and convolute the issues when this case is much simpler. To me there are just a few issues that determine that the [REDACTED] arrests were wrongful such as:

1. It is clear to me that the arrest of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on May 17, 2009 was a wrongful arrest. Officer Kiley admits in his own deposition that he did not warn [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of loud noise, thus even if [REDACTED] was screaming, since no warning was given the officer could not arrest under disorderly conduct loud noise. It is clear that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was turned around and walking towards the theater to retrieve her daughter and Officer Kiley without warning arrested her and punctured her arms all the way up to her elbows, thus the officer used improper and excessive force.
2. It is also clear to me that the arrest of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on May 17, 2009 was a wrongful arrest. [REDACTED] contends he told his wife “let’s get out of here, she is behaving like a little bitch” before leaving the soda fountain area. Solana-Carter states [REDACTED] called her a bitch, although she also admits to jumping the line, pointing the finger at [REDACTED] and “getting on his face” and calling him a “cheap shot.” [REDACTED] complained Solana-Carter called him a “wetback.” However, Officer Kiley acted with biased against the [REDACTED] since in any case Solana-Carter should have been arrested as well for “offending” [REDACTED] “Wetback” is a very offensive word to Hispanics. However, Officer Kiley should not have arrested [REDACTED] (or Solana-Carter) for disorderly conduct offensive language since offensive language alone is not a crime and it is protected under the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
3. Furthermore, it is completely clear to me that the arrest of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on July 27, 2009 was a wrongful arrest based on lies from the Kileys and Capt. Dickerson. I listened to the audio of July 22, 2009 and no criminal elements exist whatsoever. What the Kileys’ and Capt. Dickerson

state about this incident are basically lies. Also, as it will be shown below, the defendants' depositions and reports from the City of Katy PD, including the reports from Capt. Dickerson, **show that it was the City of Katy PD that initiated and pushed the false arrest of [REDACTED] for the July 27, 2009 incident and that Capt. Dickerson disregarded and failed to relate critical information to Texas Ranger Diaz that would have exonerated [REDACTED] from the beginning, although she knew this audio evidence existed at least since July 23, 2009 as it will be shown below.**

- 4. Katy PD Chief Hastings has failed to discipline his officers and has not changed the Katy PD's policies for warrantless arrests, thus condone the wrongful actions of his officers.**

After having reviewed the discovery evidence, which included audio recordings, videos, pictures and all discovery materials, including the information released by opposing counsel after [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] deposition after the demand from Attorney [REDACTED] my opinion and conclusions are as follows:

Katy Mills Mall May 17, 2009 Incident **Background Facts**

From the AMC Theater video surveillance, the Katy Mills Mall video surveillance, the Katy PD police report of the incident, the injury pictures from [REDACTED] the medical report of [REDACTED] injuries, and the information released by opposing counsel after [REDACTED] deposition I find that:

On May 17, 2009 at about 6:30 pm [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and their young daughter arrived at the AMC Theater and entered to the soda fountain area and were waiting in line at the soda fountain stand.

Right after the [REDACTED] were waiting in line, Mrs. Solana-Carter, Mrs. Fernandez and two teenagers were fidgeting about in the adjacent line as shown in the AMC video surveillance.

Mrs. Fernandez went to purchase something in the line adjacent to the [REDACTED] but Solana-Carter jumped in front of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as per the video surveillance and her own admission as indicated in the Katy PD Police report of 5/17/2009 and Dickerson affidavits of the witnesses of the incident.

As the [REDACTED] complained the AMC Theater employee seems to have been either busy or chatting with the other employees and Solana-Carter turned around and started screaming at [REDACTED]. It is stated in the Katy PD report that witness Loren O'Connor witnessed the [REDACTED] waiting in line and Solana-Carter jumping the line, pointing at [REDACTED] and never heard [REDACTED] called her a "bitch". At this time, following her Solana-Carter, her teenage daughter jumped in front of the line right besides [REDACTED]. It is undisputed and uncontroverted that Solana-Carter and her teenager jumped the line and came in contact with the [REDACTED] not otherwise. [REDACTED] never became in contact with the teenager so the initial police callout report that "an older man assaulted a 13 year old girl was a lie from the beginning." This lie should have been taken into consideration since the credibility of the "victims" immediately comes into question.

AMC Theater employee finished serving [REDACTED] while everyone was arguing, Solana-Carter turned around and placed her hand holding her credit card over [REDACTED] shoulder touching her shoulder inside of [REDACTED] head demanding to be served first. However, the clerk had finished serving [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] exited the line with snacks to watch the movie. From the affidavits Attorney [REDACTED] obtained as part of the attachments of Capt. Dickerson report, in Capt. Dickerson's typed affidavit Solana-Carter states:

"I turned around and shook my finger in his face"

"I got right into his face and pointed at him, but I didn't touch him. At that point I had my back to the counter. When I turned back around, I saw that a lady was already at the counter and was about to order. I think I knew that the lady ordering was with the man because I said "I can't believe you are going to serve her when I was clearly the one in line,"

"I told the man, who had turned to leave with the woman, "eres corriente" which is you are common (or cheap shot)."

From the video surveillance and Solana-Carter own admission I conclude that the story from the [REDACTED] that the lady jumped the line, turned around and pointed her finger at [REDACTED] nose, started screaming, demanded to be served first. I believe [REDACTED] statement that Solana-Carter called [REDACTED] a "wetback" not a cheap shot, but even as per Solana-Carter's admission calling someone a cheap shot is enough. I also believe [REDACTED] admission that he told his wife "let's get out of here, she is acting like a little bitch" after the Solana-Carter demanded to be served because Loren O'Connor states in the original

police report of 5/17/2009 that the lady jumped the line, pointed towards [REDACTED] but never heard [REDACTED] called her a bitch.

I note that [REDACTED] was served and the [REDACTED] left to watch the movie as Solana-Carter admits in her own affidavit. **The [REDACTED] promptly left to avoid further confrontation. Also, it is very important to note that business in the soda fountain area continued as usual, so the incident could not have been so bad as to produce a disturbance.** Note [REDACTED] was served and Solana-Carter companion Fernandez was served in the line that Solana-Carter states "was not serving." If business continued as usual, in my opinion, the incident could not amount to disorderly conduct.

A few minutes later an AMC employee approached [REDACTED] inside the movie theater as he was watching the movie. She wanted to question him in the hall area so they would not disturb others watching the movie. As per Capt. Dickerson's typed and notarized affidavits "witnesses" admit the [REDACTED] are told to "go back and enjoy the movie." Account related exactly as per the [REDACTED] account of the events.

An AMC theater employee by the name of Octavia called Katy PD and filed a complaint that an "older male had assaulted a 13 teenage girl," which was an outright lie of what had occurred from the beginning and **an extreme exaggeration of what had occurred. This should have brought the credibility of the "victims" into question immediately.**

A second AMC employee, Raquel Lara, approached the [REDACTED] while they were watching the movie and they went right outside the door of the movie theater by the soda fountain area. At this very moment Katy PD officer Kiley arrived to the theater and [REDACTED] stepped outside the movie theater to the soda fountain area to see what was going on. Officer Kiley asked [REDACTED] if she was his wife, [REDACTED] said, yes. Officer Kiley started screaming at [REDACTED] to shut up and stand with a loud and firm voice. [REDACTED] tried to convey that she needed to go get her 6 year old daughter in the theater who was by herself. After an exchange [REDACTED] told the officer to please not talk to her like that because Officer Kiley was screaming to shut up and stand there. The Officer told [REDACTED] to go get her daughter from inside the movie theater.

After [REDACTED] turned and moved about 2 to 3 steps Officer Kiley grabbed her by the wrists and threw her against the soda fountain. There are bruises and scrape marks from elbow to wrists on [REDACTED] arms from the handcuffs being placed on [REDACTED] where he was trying to put the handcuffs up and down her wrists several times improperly.

At this point witnesses and Officer Kiley contradict numerous times. Officer Kiley stated in his deposition that he never said "shut up" to [REDACTED] but in a letter he writes to Capt. Woytek Kiley states exactly: "I told her to shut up and get the child" in direct contradiction with himself. Officer Kiley states that after he told [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to go get her daughter, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] turned around and told him "No you don't talk to me that way." However, Francesco Dannino states that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] simply turned away from the officer and walked towards the theater and the officer "walked" her to the concession stand and arrested her. Raquel Lara states that she did not see Officer Kiley pinch [REDACTED] [REDACTED] arms, despite the pictures and medical report from [REDACTED] [REDACTED] showing puncture marks up and down her arms all the way up her elbows. Dannino also stated that it was a standard arrest and he saw it in a direct field of view, however this cannot be because Dannino admits being on the other side of the concession stand.

Officer Kiley, Officer Gustav and another officer who arrived to the movie theater then prevented [REDACTED] from taking audio or video of the scene with his cell phone.

The other officers present heard [REDACTED] asked to go get his daughter from inside the theater. He had been by herself for a while. [REDACTED] complied, turned to retrieve her and was then arrested similarly as it was done with [REDACTED] Officer Kiley told [REDACTED] to go retrieve his daughter from inside the movie theater, but then grabbed [REDACTED] by the wrists and applied the handcuffs similarly to what Kiley did to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was treated the same exact way [REDACTED] was treated and arrested.

[REDACTED] arrest was improper since telling her wife "let's get out of here, she is behaving like a little bitch" does not meet the disorderly conduct language law requirements.

Solana-Carter admits to calling [REDACTED] a "cheap shot" in Spanish ([REDACTED] contends she called him a "wetback," both are words that tend to offend, but Solana-Carter was not arrested. Both Solana-Carter and [REDACTED] should not have been arrested since this type offensive language alone does not meet the law requirements as per Texas Law, but this shows bias by Officer Kiley towards the [REDACTED] since he chose to arrest only the [REDACTED]

Afterwards, Officer Kiley told the [REDACTED] that "it was about time people like them were arrested and placed in jail," the [REDACTED] were arrested for a class C misdemeanor for "disorderly conduct language." Both charges were dismissed or not prosecuted and both of the [REDACTED] were exonerated.

Note [REDACTED] bypassed the Katy Municipal Court and appealed De Novo to county court, posted the proper bond. However, the charges were not taken by the Fort Bend County Court, I believe because the case does not meet the law requirements of disorderly conduct language.

I note that both bail bonds paid by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were returned to the [REDACTED] by check from the Katy Municipal Court after the charges were dropped.

Next day, on May 18, 2009, the Katy PD went to the AMC Theater and retrieved the video surveillance. The Katy PD resisted to making available the copy of the video surveillance to the [REDACTED] but later released it to [REDACTED]. However, they took it back. The [REDACTED] were able to make a digital copy for their personal need.

The [REDACTED] filed a complaint to Katy PD Captain Dickerson against all parties involved, particularly Officer Kiley, but Dickerson exonerated and/or found unfounded all parties reported in the [REDACTED] complaints disregarding all the reports and evidence. However, there was no evidence at all that proved the [REDACTED] had violated any laws. Officer Kiley was very unprofessional and had no probable cause at all to make an arrest of the [REDACTED] in the theater.

During the deposition of Capt. Dickerson and Chief Hastings they admitted they cannot arrest for misdemeanors that did not occur in the officer's presence anyway. And although they never mentioned it before, now they are trying to rely on 14.03 stating that the AMC Movie Theater is a "suspicious place." A movie theater during hours of operations with the [REDACTED] and their five year old daughter having purchased tickets to watch a movie does not constitute a suspicious place. Capt. Dickerson and Chief Hastings notion that the movie theater under these circumstances is a suspicious place is at least naïve and a desperate attempt to continue justifying their wrongful actions and of their officers.

During his deposition, Officer Kiley stated he can detain and arrest people any time. He admits to not having training on warrantless arrests for the last seven (7) years. Officer Kiley admitted he did not even know he had to give notice of loud noise. Capt. Dickerson or Chief Hastings have not changed this misconception nor have they instituted any training to clarify this concerns to Officer Kiley or any other officers.

Although Officer Kiley admitted not having any training in the past 7 years for warrantless arrests, no attempt for training the officers by the Katy PD for these type of warrantless arrests has been done and the notion that the Katy PD officers can detain and arrest anyone at any time or under these circumstances

has not been changed indicating a pattern of wrong behavior but he Katy PD that starts with Chief Hastings all the way down to street patrol officers.

Katy Mills Mall May 17, 2009 Incident Procedural Facts

As a matter of fact, none of the procedural facts are changed by the new evidence provided by opposing counsel after he revealed Dickerson's report contained attachments and Attorney [REDACTED] demanded the attachments. This fact only shows the Katy PD continuing pattern of trying to hide evidence and tried to frame [REDACTED]

The evidence indicates that Capt. Dickerson tried just about anything she could to frame [REDACTED]

Before the false "retaliation" case, Dickerson started trying to frame [REDACTED] with tampering with a witness. [REDACTED] has complained that Loren O'Conner, a witness approached him and requested \$500 dollars to "testify in his favor." [REDACTED] maintains he refused to give him any money and told him that it would be a conflict of interest to compensate him in any way. [REDACTED] asserts that Loren O'Conner said he was going to testify against him if he would not give him money, after which [REDACTED] told him he already had his testimony from the original police report about the Katy Mills Mall incident where he stated it was the other lady that jumped the line, pointed towards him and never heard [REDACTED] call her a bitch. Loren O'Conner writes in his own affidavit that [REDACTED] told him "he is not allowed to offer him money." However, Capt. Dickerson writes in one of her reports labeled IA Statements cok00113 the following: "On July 10,2009, at approximately 1110am, I called and talked to Fort Bend County assistant district attorney, Chief of Intake Felipe Rendon. I advised ADA Rendon of the statement by Loren O'Conner. Ada Rendon advised that it doesn't meet the requirements of tampering with a witness because the witness was not offered money to lie or to not show up." Dickerson continues and states: "ADA Rendon further stated that it wouldn't be advisable to have the witness call the man because then **he is working as an agent for the police department.**"

Capt. Dickerson was not satisfied and tried to frame [REDACTED] with the FBI. In the same report Dickerson writes: "On July 9, 2009, at approximately 1130am, I called and talked to special agent Al Tribble with the federal bureau of

investigation (cell 281-543-7904), by public service. Special agent Tribble was advised about the statement given by Loren O'Conner.

Special agent Tribble advised that he didn't think there was anything he could file federally but he would check with the federal prosecutor and let me know. He stated he would call me the first part of next week. " Then Dickerson writes that: **"At approximately 6:00pm on July 13, 2009, I received a call from FBI agent Al Tribble who advised that he checked 'with the us attorney and they wouldn't really have a case."**

It is apparent that Loren O'Conner stated [REDACTED] said he was not allowed to offer him money, but Dickerson tried to frame [REDACTED] for the same with Fort Bend County ADA Rendon and with the FBI although the evidence indicated [REDACTED] refused to give Loren O'Conner any money. This indicates a pattern and desperate efforts to frame [REDACTED] for anything they could and get him in trouble with anything they could think and with anyone who would take their lies. Obviously the FBI and Rendon applied Texas Law correctly and refused to take Dickerson's case.

Note that Dickerson was able to frame [REDACTED] for "retaliation" that never occurred later on July 24, 2009 as I will go into more detailed later. Fortunately [REDACTED] made an audio of this "retaliation" case and proved these other "victims" also lied and then tried to cover up the evidence.

From the evidence opposing counsel was finally forced to provide, a list of inconsistencies and contradictions was made and is attached with this document. The facts in this case are only confirmed with relation to the story the [REDACTED] have given of the events. Capt. Dickerson should have done an investigation immediately after May 17, 2009, but the affidavits she typed were done and notarized until July 2009, over a month later.

Furthermore, the affidavits Dickerson typed and notarized of the various witness **contain numerous direct inconsistencies and contradictions of the witnesses among themselves and with each other. It seems to me that Capt. Dickerson wrote the affidavits with a tendency to try to cover up the facts as she was afraid of a lawsuit (as she indicates in one of her reports).**

The numerous inconsistencies and direct contradictions of the various witnesses indicate an attempt to deceive and hide the truth. For example Danino states he was in direct view of [REDACTED] but he also states he was on the other side of the concession stand. Dannino states Officer Kiley arrested [REDACTED] when she was going towards the movie theater, but the officer in his deposition states that "he did not remember" if [REDACTED] was facing him or not

during her arrest. The officer states he did not tell [REDACTED] to shut up in his deposition, but he forgot we have his letter to Capt. Woytek stating that he told her to shut up. Raquel Lara states that she never saw the officer pinching [REDACTED] arms but the pictures and medical report of [REDACTED] show otherwise. Raquel Lara states that [REDACTED] was resisting arrest and would not let go of her purse, but we now know that [REDACTED] purse strap was looped in [REDACTED] right arm and could not have been released since [REDACTED] arms were handcuffed. In my opinion all witnesses were afraid of a lawsuit and are lying, but if a person applies logic to their statements the truth is consistent with the [REDACTED] story of the events.

I had enough evidence to make the statements I made in my original report and conclude the witnesses and Officer Kiley were not truthful. The additional evidence only confirms my original report.

Evidence and a witnesses show that Mrs. Solana-Carter jumped the line where the [REDACTED] were standing and assaulted [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] verbally and [REDACTED] physically by placing her hand over [REDACTED] shoulder "demanding to be served first" when it is clear and undisputed that Solana-Carter jumped the line and initiated the entire confrontation.

Officer Kiley immediately found that the call for a "male assaulting a teenager" was false and this fact should have raised suspicion immediately against Solana-Carter and her party.

Disorderly charges are unjustified against the [REDACTED] because a) business proceeded as usual noting [REDACTED] was served and the [REDACTED] left to watch the movie, b) For disorderly charges to be filed under disorderly conduct abusive language a person must use abusive language without provocation. See Texas Penal Code 42.01. In this case no abusive language was made by the [REDACTED] against any party. The [REDACTED] were obviously provoked by the actions of Solana-Carter and the Texas Penal code provides a defense against prosecution anyway. An officer should not be the complainant of disorderly conduct. There must be another individual who signs the complaint form. There was no justification to arrest the [REDACTED]

Note that the Texas Penal code 42.01 states:

Sec. 42.01. DISORDERLY CONDUCT. (a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally or knowingly:
(1) uses abusive, indecent, profane, or vulgar language in a public place, and the language by its very utterance tends to incite an immediate breach of the peace;

Solana-Carter admitted as shown in the original police report of 5/17/2009 that she was "offended." There is Texas Case Law stating that offensive language alone does not meet the law requirements of disorderly conduct language.

Offensive language has to be accompanied by "fighting" words. I note that Solana-Carter friend Fernandez was served (in the lane Solana-Carter said was not serving) and [REDACTED] was served too, so there was business as usual in the soda fountain concession stand area, therefore there was no disorderly conduct that prevented business as usual.

Also, no loud noise occurred at any time by the [REDACTED] what so ever several "witnesses" assert Mr. [REDACTED] was calmed and [REDACTED] was calm. [REDACTED] simply stated to the officer that she wanted to go retrieved her baby from inside the theater and told him not to talk to her like that. Even in the event of loud noise, the office must give the defendant a warning. In this case Officer Kiley told [REDACTED] to go retrieve the baby and after she was going to obey the command, having turned around and proceeded to step towards the movie theater, without warning of any kind, Officer Kiley grabbed her, slammed her against the soda fountain and applied the handcuffs inconsistent with the normal application of them in the wrist as shown by the multiple bruises and scrape marks and the medical report of [REDACTED] injuries.

Officer Kiley and the other officers at the scene should not have prevented [REDACTED] from recording the events since he was not even under arrest at the time.

Officer Kiley should have allowed [REDACTED] to complete the order given to "go retrieve her daughter."

Officer Kiley should have allowed [REDACTED] to complete the order given to "go retrieve his daughter."

Class C misdemeanors of this kind are not offenses that people can be arrested as it is clearly shown in the case law Moore v. State of Texas, 55 S.W.3d 652 (Tex. App. – San Antonio 2001, therefore Officer Kiley arrested the [REDACTED] in violation of Texas Law.

I think a very important fact is the Officer Kiley stated in his letter to Capt. Woytek telling [REDACTED] "you are under arrest." However, during his deposition under oath Officer Kiley admitted to "doing nothing" and "not warning" [REDACTED] of loud noise before arresting her in direct contradiction to his own statements. Texas Law requires a peace officer or a magistrate to give a notice before arresting someone for disorderly conduct loud noise. I do not believe [REDACTED]

was loud and wanted to call to the Officer's attention that she needed to go back to retrieve her daughter, but even if she was loud she should have been given notice and the Officer clearly stated during her deposition that he never warned her. Texas Penal Code 42.01 states:

(2) a noise is presumed to be unreasonable if the noise exceeds a decibel level of 85 after the person making the noise receives notice from a magistrate or peace officer that the noise is a public nuisance.

██████████ arrest was improper and violated Texas Law. Note ██████████ appealed De Novo from the Katy Municipal Court. I noted that Officer Kiley filed an affidavit with the District Court 129th stating ██████████ was convicted, this is simply not true. Officer Kiley is misrepresenting facts in an effort to create confusion and/or continue covering up what really happened. ██████████ posted proper bond and it is the responsibility of the Katy Municipal Court to file in the proper County court. **The real truth is that her case was dismissed in Harris County Court since Katy PD filed in Harris County but the events occurred in Fort Bend County. Fort Bend County DA did not take the case and never prosecuted ██████████ in Fort Bend County Court. I believe in part because the case does not meet the law requirements for disorderly conduct loud noise.**

After the evidence was provided to Katy PD Captain Dickerson and Katy PD retrieving the video surveillance from the AMC Theater and the Katy Mills Mall, Katy PD failed to immediately stop the prosecution against the ██████████ and continued it. In addition, Katy PD failed to charge Solana-Carter for assault, particularly the physical assault against ██████████ when she placed her arm on and over ██████████ shoulder "demanding to be served first" (this facts are confirmed with Solana-Carter own statements in her affidavit and in the initial police report of 5/17/2009). At the same time, charges against Solana-Carter for the physical assault against ██████████ were never filed. ██████████ filed a complaint for assault by Solana-Carter, but Katy PD has chosen to disregard her complaint.

The ██████████ sent and provided all this evidence to all the City of Katy councilmember, Mayor and the Chief of Police Hastings certified mail, but they chose to disregard the evidence as well. I have seen the certified mail return receipt slips.

The clear disregard for the evidence by the City of Katy and the City of Katy PD makes them conspirators in the wrongful exoneration of Officer Kiley and hide, conceal and resisted the discovery of the evidence and facts that show the falsity

of actions, the failure to investigate, disregarding of the evidence, of Officer Kiley and Captain Dickerson and the malicious continuance of the prosecution against the [REDACTED] and conspired to continue and cover-up the [REDACTED] false arrests that were made without probable cause and against the laws of Texas (See also Moore v. State of Texas, 55 S.W.3d 652 (Tex. App. – San Antonio 2001), depriving the [REDACTED] from their civil liberties.

False Affidavit July 27, Incident
Background Facts

From the evidence provided to me, I find that:

After the events of the May 17, 2009 incident, [REDACTED] made an investigation from public information about Officer Kiley and found him to have been convicted of Trespass of a Habitation and the Possession of an Illegal Weapon.

After researching public information websites and after, [REDACTED] had indications that the name of Lucille Kiley was Lucille Gomez and that Officer Kiley was living at a different location at 2503 Katy Hockley Cut Off Rd. Trailer 805, Katy, TX 77493-1562, but it was found he actually lived at 5370 Kyla Cir, Katy, TX 77493-1285, the [REDACTED] decided to go talk to what they thought it was Lucille Gomez.

On July 22, 2009 at about 8:30 pm the [REDACTED] arrived at the house of "Lucille Gomez" and audio recorded the entire incident.

The audio recording shows that "Lucille Gomez" indicated that she was Lucille Kiley and that Officer Kiley lived there, it shows an amicable exchange with the [REDACTED] excusing themselves and Lucille Kiley stating there was "no problem," after which the [REDACTED] left the residence.

On the same day of July 22, 2009 at about 8::51 pm, the [REDACTED] were followed, stopped and questioned about this incident right afterwards at the Shell Gas station located at the intersection of Avenue D and Franz Rd. in the City of Katy, Texas. [REDACTED] made an audio tape of the encounter with Katy PD and indicated he had made an audio recording of the conversation with Lucille Kiley. The [REDACTED] were allowed to go home after the Katy PD officers found no wrong doing by the [REDACTED] Officer Kiley was present in one of the police units.

On July 23, 2009, Officer Kiley and Lucille Kiley talk to Captain Dickerson and Lucille Kiley filed an affidavit on what had occurred in her opinion when the [REDACTED] visited on July 22, 2009.

On July 24, 2009, Captain Dickerson talked to Texas Ranger Company A Jose Noe Diaz, Jr. and filed another affidavit with the Harris County DA indicating that [REDACTED] trespassed on the Kiley's home, assaulted verbally and physically Mrs. Kiley and made threats against the Kileys. All these accusations are inconsistent in their entirety with the audio recordings of July 22, 2009 made by the [REDACTED]

On July 27, 2009, [REDACTED] was arrested at his home and officers caused property damage to his home. [REDACTED] advised the Harris County warrant officer of the audio tape, the officer disregarded the information but made a call to his supervisor advising them of the audio recordings from 7/22/2009 but the audio was disregarded at that time.

The [REDACTED] immediately made copies sending the audio recordings to the FBI, their attorney at the time, the City of Katy PD, the Fort Bend Sheriff Office and the Harris County DA. The audio recordings sent were from the July 22, 2009 at Lucille Kiley's home conversation and the audio recordings from the Shell Gas Station where Officer Kiley was also present.

[REDACTED] called Ranger Diaz and left a message in his answering machine to advise the ranger about the audio recordings. Then, on August 1, 2009, Ranger Diaz responded calling [REDACTED] at 4:37 pm and [REDACTED] advised Diaz again of the audio recordings that showed no threats were ever made. However Diaz disregarded the information.

On August 3, 2009 [REDACTED] filed a Motion to Dismiss the criminal charges against him, case no. 1225569 styled The State of Texas vs. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in Harris County District Court 179th and gave a copy to the Harris County Assistant District Attorney Maite Sample. The Motion to Dismiss included the audio recordings and evidence that Lucille Kiley appeared as Lucille Gomez and Sean Kiley appeared with a different address as found in web search engines.

On August 5, 2009 [REDACTED] had a meeting with Fort Bend Sheriff Milton Wright and provided a copy of the same Motion to Dismiss as provided to the Harris County DA. Also explaining circumstances that had been occurring since the AMC Theater incident. Since the Harris County DA used the Fort Bend County Sheriff to execute the warrant, [REDACTED] wanted to make sure the Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office knew exactly what had occurred concerning this case.

On August 6, 2009 the Harris County DA interviewed the alleged "victims" and authenticated the audio.

On August 7, 2009 the Harris County DA Ms. Sample and the Judge of Court 179th signed a dismissal form dismissing all criminal charges against [REDACTED]

In the dismissal form the Harris County DA wrote that Defendant made an audio recording, that such recording was authenticated by complainant witness, and that no threats were made, therefore no criminal elements can be proven.

On October 17, 2009 [REDACTED] filed a complaint against Officer Kiley and asked for perjury charges against the Kileys' with Katy PD Captain Guy Dickerson. [REDACTED] provided the audio recordings, the dismissal form from case 1225569, but Captain Dickerson found [REDACTED] allegations against Officer Kiley were unfounded and refused to press charges against the Kileys. The complaint was sent via certified mail to the City of Katy mayor Don Elder, Jr. and all the City of Katy councilmembers, but all complaints were disregarded.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] filed several open records requests asking for the in-car dash video from Sgt. T. Dunn from the stop at the Shell Gas station from July 22, 2009. The [REDACTED] requested all documents pertaining to the [REDACTED] cases from Katy PD. The City of Katy PD resisted, but the Texas Attorney General sided with the [REDACTED] and the City of Katy finally released the information.

After finally the Katy PD released Sgt. T. Dunn in car dash camera video/audio it was found the video was tampered and cut into three pieces. However, Officer Kiley is seen at the Shell Gas station in his patrol car.

The [REDACTED] were very sure that Officer Kiley was in fact at the Shell Gas station and he must have known that the [REDACTED] had recorded the conversation with their conversation with Lucille Kiley. The City of Katy PD refused to answer. After the Sgt. T. Dunn in-car dash video was released, it was found to be edited in several places. The City of Katy PD provided the video in three separate DVDs with the video apparently edited. All places and audio with Officer Kiley were not found in the video, except in the last piece of the video editing. The very final second shows Officer Kiley in his patrol car at the Shell Gas Station as the [REDACTED] had stated. The City of Katy PD followed with a letter finally admitting Officer Kiley was at the Shell Gas Station. This shows that all the Officers, including Officer Williams, Officer Shiller, Officer Kiley and Sgt. T. Dunn knew about the audio recordings that showed [REDACTED] did not do anything wrong and they let the [REDACTED] go home on July 22, 2009. In my opinion, this showed they were all trying to cover up the fact that Officer Kiley was present at the Shell Gas Station and knew everything the other officers knew. Every officer involved, in my opinion is committing official misconduct.

Capt. Dickerson did not send the audio the [REDACTED] recorded during the Lucille Kiley encounter to Texas Ranger Diaz, although the audio from 7/22/2009 contained critical information that would have exposed the Kileys as not credible and exonerated [REDACTED]. In her deposition Capt. Dickerson said she never got

the 7/22/2009 audio until February 10, 2010 and Chief Hastings said he never got the audio. However the [REDACTED] gave the audio to her in their complain of August, 2009 and also gave it to Chief Hastings via certified mail.

In her own police Capt. Dickerson writes: that she listen to Sgt. T. Dunn in car dash camera from "beginning to end," and that "A form was turned into Sgt. Arnold to make a copy of the in car video from T. Dunn's car camera." A copy was for Ranger Diaz, she wrote. However Diaz said in his deposition he never got any video and although Capt. Dickerson states she sent "a copy to Ranger Diaz" this piece of evidence is NOT listed in the evidence list of Texas Ranger Diaz Report File Number RA-2009-00236. This indicates a pattern of gross negligence or deliberate attempts to hide the evidence. Note that the 7/22/2009 audio was authenticated by the Harris County DA and is a critical piece of evidence to prevent sending [REDACTED] for up to 20 years to a Texas Correctional Facility and in turn shows the Kileys lied in their complaint against [REDACTED]

False Affidavit July 27, Incident **Procedural Facts**

Evidence shows that on July 22, 2009 the [REDACTED] went to talk to what they thought was Lucille Gomez and the evidence provided shows Officer Kiley lived at a different location. Also, on the same date, right after the encounter with Lucille Kiley, Officer Kiley and other officers, including Sgt. T. Dunn questioned [REDACTED] and all of the officers were made aware that the conversation with Lucille Kiley was recorded.

On July 23, 2009 Lucille Kiley and Officer Kiley spoke with Katy PD Captain Dickerson and Lucille Kiley signed an affidavit of the encounter with [REDACTED] This affidavit is obviously false and it is in direct contradiction with the audio recording of the actual conversation with Lucille Kiley. The City of Katy PD Captain Dickerson failed to consider the audio recording.

On July 24, 2009 the Kileys talked to Captain Dickerson and in turn all of them talked with Texas Ranger Company A Jose Noe Diaz, Jr., who in turned filed an affidavit with the Harris County DA. Both affidavits of July 23, 2009 and July 24, 2009 are based on made up lies and delusional opinions with no evidence of these facts and Captain Dickerson failed to provide Ranger Diaz with the audio recordings and the in car dash audio/video from Sgt. T. Dunn, in my opinion, to conceal the facts and any evidence surrounding the facts. Also, Dickerson and Diaz did not compare each of their investigations, which would have indicated numerous contradictions in their reports and then neither one is factual.

Although Texas Ranger Diaz claims to having made an investigation in his Rangers report no. RA-2009-00236. There is no evidence any investigation was ever conducted. Furthermore, even after [REDACTED] told Diaz about the audio recordings he apparently disregarded this evidence.

Although Texas Ranger Diaz talks to Lucille Kiley and Officer Kiley on July 23, 2009 and July 24, 2009, Ranger Diaz fails to investigate the affidavits and the investigation done by Katy PD Captain Dickerson. If Diaz would have investigated Dickerson's reports, it would have been apparent many contradictions in the Kileys statements were questionable, as well as shown that the [REDACTED] had audio recordings of the conversation with Lucille Kiley and the in car dash video from Katy PD Sgt. T. Dunn. This would in turn have shown the statements and affidavits by the Kileys were questionable and were not anywhere close to the actual truth. This also would have exonerated [REDACTED] In my opinion the failure to conduct a proper investigation by Dickerson and Diaz motive was to exonerate Katy PD and all parties involved of wrong doing so a lawsuit could not be filed or obtained.

The stop at the Shell Gas Station was in my opinion a fact finding investigation in Officer Kiley's direction. On July 27, 2009 [REDACTED] was arrested on the false charges, and [REDACTED] sent the audio on July 28, 2009 to various parties, including Ranger Diaz and the City of Katy, but they consciously decided to disregard evidence and continue with the prosecution of [REDACTED] The audio recordings were sent to the City of Katy Mayor and all councilmembers, and Chief of Police Hastings as well via certified mail and the City of Katy continue disregarding the evidence.

Although [REDACTED] filed a complaint against Officer Kiley and requested pressing charges for perjury against the Kileys, the City of Katy PD refused to follow suit in what is apparent perjury from the Kileys, particularly after the false affidavit from Lucille Kiley and the false statements given to Texas Ranger Diaz by Lucille Kiley, Officer Kiley and Captain Dickerson.

Capt. Dickerson failed to send the [REDACTED] audio of the 7/22/2009 encounter with Lucille Kiley although she knew from its existence since she admits she listened to Sgt. T. Dunn in car dash camera/audio "from beginning to end" in her own report. This shows a pattern of at least gross negligence, if not blatant deliberate attempts to hide the evidence and cover up relevant facts.

Moreover, after reviewing all reports, depositions, etc. I do not see any evidence that [REDACTED] committed retaliation against Officer Kiley or Lucille Kiley. The only evidence they ever had was "hearsay." [REDACTED] should have never been

charged with this crime. In our system it should be innocent until proven guilty. **A citizen should be charged with at least some type of evidence, not hearsay. A citizen should not have to prove himself innocent as in this case with the [REDACTED] providing an audio recording that clearly shows they never committed any crime.**

At least since July 23, 2009 when Capt. Dickerson knew the existence of the Lucille Kiley encounter audio of 7/22/2009, Officer Kiley, Capt. Dickerson and Chief Hastings knew that Lucille Kiley and Officer Kiley lied.

Conclusions

it is presumed that police officers should know the constitutional rights of citizens. See Harris County v. Nagel 349 S.W.3d 769 (2011). But in this case numerous instances occur in which the [REDACTED] rights were violated as showed above.

When an official actor violates a person's right to be free from the use of excessive force, a suit for civil damages "may offer the only realistic avenue for vindication of constitutional guarantees." Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 814, 102 S.Ct. 2727, 2736, 73 L.Ed.2d 396 (1982).

A governmental entity is liable for its employee's use of excessive force if the employee's execution of official policy caused the violation of constitutional rights. See Monell, 436 U.S. at 694, 98 S.Ct. at 2037– 38 (holding government liable because the case "involves official policy as the moving force of the constitutional violation").

Qualified immunity protects "all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law." See Malley v. Briggs, 475 U.S. 335, 341, 106 S.Ct. 1092, 1096, 89 L.Ed.2d 271 (1986). Officer Kiley and Capt. Dickerson knew the existence of evidence and they chose to disregard and then cover up facts. Officer Kiley and Capt. Dickerson admitted they did not even know they had to give notice of loud noise in order to arrest someone for disorderly conduct loud noise, this shows clear unequivocal incompetence. In my opinion they are either plainly incompetent or clearly violated Texas and US Constitutional Law. Furthermore, Katy PD Chief Hastings has failed to discipline his officers and has not made any attempts to train his officers on warrantless arrests, thus condones the wrongful actions of his officers.

An officer's conduct is objectively unreasonable if it violates clearly established law of which a reasonable officer would have been aware.

Anderson, 483 U.S. at 640, 107 S.Ct. at 3039. In this case the officer admits he has not been trained in warrantless arrests in at least the last 7 years and admits not knowing basic laws such as the ones mentioned in Texas Penal Code 42.01. No reasonable officer would think that lying, not applying the Texas Law correctly and admitting to not being properly trained and not knowing what basic Texas Law states is reasonable.

Chief Hastings and Capt. Dickerson resisted discovery, tampered with evidence (such as by altering the T. Dunn in car dash camera cutting the video in three pieces), knew then and now that subordinates lied and admit having no training, disregarded critical evidence, failed to send critical evidence to Texas Ranger Diaz, and up to this date have failed to discipline or change the present polices of the Katy PD. I note that the Texas Attorney General had to intervene forcing the Katy PD to release information.

After the [REDACTED] filed complaints against Officer Kiley, Katy PD should not have disregarded the evidence and should have found Officer Kiley at least guilty of official misconduct, assault, wrongful arrest, preventing [REDACTED] from making an audio of the events and taking pictures, all these in violation to the US Constitutional Amendment Rights, including but not limited to Amendments 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 14th.

Katy PD violated the [REDACTED] US Constitution 4th amendment which states:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

However, no probable cause ever existed against the [REDACTED] since all their cases were based on hearsay from non-credible witnesses. On the contrary, all evidence indicates the [REDACTED] were the real victims. The Solana-Carter and her party initiated the process with a lie from the beginning, the Kileys exaggerate and blatantly lie from the theater incident all the way up to the false arrest incident and up to present. Katy PD covers up evidence and initiates prosecution based on those lies.

Katy PD violated the [REDACTED] US Constitution 6th amendment which states:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district

wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Katy PD disregarded evidence and covered up the actual evidence and facts. They certainly at the very least did not informed of the nature and cause of the accusation because they were in fact lies.

Katy PD violated the [REDACTED] US Constitution 8th amendment which states:

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Any amount of money would be excessive bail and/or fines for criminal charges that do not have probable cause in the first place and were based on lies. On the false arrest of [REDACTED] incident of July 27, 2009 bail was set for \$50,000 dollars. This is excessive bail at least since 1) the process was initiated entirely on hearsay, 2) the statements from the Kileys were found to be false, 3) Katy PD disregarded evidence that they knew existed and failed to send such to the Texas Rangers, 4) \$50, 000 dollars is set for much higher crimes than the alleged false charge against [REDACTED] noting he lost \$5000 bond he paid to bail himself out. Also, in my opinion arresting the [REDACTED] for something they did not do, that was clearly based on lies, is cruel and unusual punishment.

Katy PD violated the [REDACTED] US Constitution 14th amendment section (1) which states:

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; **nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.**

Katy PD deprived the [REDACTED] of their liberty, damaged their property and made [REDACTED] pay for damages and bail bond without the due process of law

because Katy PD due process did not exist, against because all the prosecution against the [REDACTED] was based on malicious fabrications.

The Solana-Carter and her party initiated the events in the Katy Mills AMC Theater and lied from the initial police call out report.

The incident at the Katy Mills Mall AMC Theater was over and the [REDACTED] were told to go back and enjoy the movie. All events did not occur at all and/or did not occur in the officer's presence. Therefore Officer Kiley could not have arrested the [REDACTED] for misdemeanor anyway.

The movie theater is not a suspicious place during hours of operation and the [REDACTED] having tickets to go watch a movie. Although Katy PD never mentioned it, they are trying to rely on Texas Penal Code 14.03 trying to say the movie theater is a suspicious place. This assertion is naïve to say the least.

Officer Kiley admits he did not warn [REDACTED] of loud noise at the AMC Theater and arrested her after she was complying to "go get her daughter." Officer Kiley had no right to arrest [REDACTED] at the Katy Mills AMC Theater since Disorderly Conduct Loud Noise does not apply.

Officer Kiley did not have a right to arrest [REDACTED] on Disorderly Conduct Language. [REDACTED] asserts he stated to his wife "let's get out of here, she is acting like a little bitch." I note that Loren O'Conner stated he never heard [REDACTED] call Solana-Carter a bitch. I believe [REDACTED] story, but even if he did the word bitch, although offensive, it was not accompanied by "fighting" words. The [REDACTED] in fact avoided the confrontation and left peacefully. Katy PD is under the misconception they can detain and arrest people for anything. Offensive language alone is not a crime.

Katy PD is under the assumption that they can detain and arrest people for anything. This assumption has not been corrected.

Officer Kiley stated in his deposition he has not been trained in warrantless arrests in at least the last 7 years.

Officer Kiley had no right to arrest [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

Officer Kiley and Katy PD violated clearly established Texas Law such as 42.01 with respect to disorderly conduct loud noise and language.

Capt. Dickerson tried unsuccessfully to bring charges with tampering with a witness, when their own witness said "[REDACTED] was not allowed to give him any money."

The Kileys lie about the incident of July 27, 2009.

Officer Kiley asserts he talked to the Texas Ranger Diaz and gave his statements that were found to be false one day before Lucille Kiley talked to Diaz.

Texas Ranger Diaz said he wrote in his report what he was told. However Lucille Kiley states in her deposition under oath that any statements attributed to her in Ranger Diaz report RS-2009-00236 are not hers and anyone who said such is a liar. Officer Kiley stated in his deposition under oath that he told Diaz the statements that are in the Ranger Report RA-2009-00236.

Capt. Dickerson disregarded the audio from the Lucille Kiley encounter and she knew of its existence at least on July 23, 2009 when she asserts in her report that she heard Sgt. T. Dunn in car dash camera from beginning to end. Capt. Dickerson asserts in her own report she had made two copies of the Sgt. T. Dunn in car dash camera one for Texas Ranger Diaz but she fails to send it. Noting in the audio [REDACTED] can be heard stating he had an audio of the Lucille Kiley encounter. Therefore it is uncontroverted Katy PD disregarded evidence and then tried to cover it up.

Capt. Dickerson said in her deposition under oath she never had the audio from 7/22/2009 although Officer Kiley stated in his deposition under oath that Dickerson had it. Capt. Dickerson states she made copies of the Sgt. T. Dunn in car dash camera for Ranger Diaz, but Sgt. Diaz in his deposition under oath stated he never got it and it is not listed as evidence in his RA-2009-00236 report. Therefore Capt. Dickerson, lied under oath, disregarded the evidence and withheld the evidence from Ranger Diaz.

Concealment also can support an inference that the constitutional violation was officially approved. See, e.g., *Marchese v. Lucas*, 758 F.2d 181, 187–88 (6th Cir. 1985); *Webster v. City of Houston*, 689 F.2d 1220, 1227 (5th Cir. Tex. 1982).

There is legally sufficient evidence that the final policymaker for the Katy PD (1) reviewed the events of May 17, 2009 and July 27, 2009 (2) knew the "victims" statements were false and concealed the evidence; and (3) did not discipline the deputies for their conduct. Therefore the policy makers, Capt. Dickerson and Chief Hastings ratified the bad actions of their officers and can be held liable.

Summary

Offensive language alone is not a crime thus [REDACTED] May 17, 2009 arrest was wrongful. [REDACTED] **was not given notice of any loud noise** as Officer Kiley admitted under oath during his deposition. Therefore there was no basis in Law to arrest the [REDACTED] at the AMC Theater. Witnesses and Officer Kiley contradicted their statements numerous times indicating malice and an effort to cover-up the actual events.

Without any doubt, **the wrongful arrest of [REDACTED] in the July 27, 2009 incident was based on perjury and lies from the Kileys as [REDACTED] audio clearly shows and the Assistant Harris County DA wrote in the dismissal "there were no threats" as the "victims" had lied.** I note that [REDACTED] audio of 7/22/2009 was authenticated by the Assistant Harris County DA as shown with the DA writing in the dismissal form that she and the Judge of Court 179th signed on August 7, 2009.

There is enough evidence to indicate that Katy PD Officer Kiley, Capt. Dickerson and Chief Hastings knew in advance the retaliation charge was false, but withheld information, they lied about it and tried to cover it up.

Katy PD has failed to produce any changes to clarify misconceptions of Texas Law and continues to protect their officers, condoning their actions.

Again, it is my opinion in this amended report that the arrest of [REDACTED] for the July 27, 2009 incident was also without probable cause and due to the parties conspiring to continue to cover-up their tracks, violating clearly established Texas Laws and the Constitutional Rights of the [REDACTED] similarly to the facts as in the May 17, 2009 incident.

[REDACTED]

THE STATE OF TEXAS

§
§
§

COUNTY OF Fort Bend

[REDACTED] AFFIDAVIT

Before me, the undersigned notary, on this day personally appeared [REDACTED] the affiant, a person whose identity is known to me. After I administered an oath to affiant, affiant testified:

My name is [REDACTED] I am more than 18 years of age and I am of sound mind and have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein:

1. I agree and confirm that all statements as stated in my First Amended Expert Witness Opinion [REDACTED] dated as of Monday, February 20, 2012 are true and correct and are based on a detailed review of the discovery evidence in the underlying case and my personal knowledge of proper law enforcement procedure.

Further Affiant Sayeth Not.

[REDACTED]

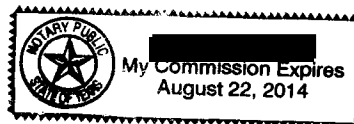
SUBSCRIBED and SWORN TO before me, on this 20th day of FEBRUARY 2012, to certify which witness my hand and seal of office.

[REDACTED]

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] N [REDACTED]



My commission expires: Aug-22-2014